

# The Argus.

Volume 1.

Dec 5, 1896 HOLBROOK, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1896.

Number 52.

## THE RAILROADS.

### Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

(WESTERN DIVISION.)

C. W. SMITH, Receiver.

Condensed Time Card No. 43.  
Effect Nov. 4, 1896.

STATIONS.		WESTWARD.		
		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Chicago	Lv	10 25p		8 00p
Kansas City	Ar	7 25p		5 30p
Denver	Ar	9 45p		5 30p
La Junta	Ar	9 32a		11 35p
Albuquerque	Ar	7 10a		12 35p
Wingate	Ar	7 10a		
Gallup	Ar	8 05a		5 10p
Holbrook	Ar	11 10a		8 00p
Williams	Ar	12 15a		9 00p
Flagstaff	Ar	3 35p		11 25p
Williams	Ar	5 50p	7 10p	12 40a
Ash Fork	Ar	6 50p	8 45p	1 00a
Ash Fork	Ar	7 15a		7 40a
Prescott	Ar	10 35p		10 20a
Phoenix	Ar	2 30p		1 40p
Ash Fork	Lv	6 50p	8 45p	3 00p
Peach Springs	Ar	7 10p	9 10a	5 45a
Kingman	Ar	11 00p	4 10a	5 45a
Needles	Ar	1 05a	5 00a	7 50a
Blaine	Ar	2 30a	10 05a	10 50a
Bagdad	Ar	4 40a	12 45p	11 10a
Daggett	Ar	7 40a	3 50p	12 30a
Barstow	Ar	8 10a	4 25p	2 10p
Mojave	Ar	7 35p		
Los Angeles	Ar	1 20p		6 00p
San Diego	Ar	2 50p		10 45p
San Francisco	Ar	10 15a		
STATIONS.		EASTWARD.		
		No. 2	No. 6	No. 4
Chicago	Ar	10 00p		9 43a
Kansas City	Ar	7 05p		5 40p
Denver	Ar	6 00p		11 35a
La Junta	Ar	12 05p		10 50p
Albuquerque	Ar	9 05p		12 30p
Wingate	Lv	4 40p		4 10a
Gallup	Ar	4 10p		3 45a
Holbrook	Ar	12 30p		12 30a
Williams	Ar	11 30a		11 05p
Flagstaff	Ar	9 20a		8 25p
Williams	Ar	8 30p	7 15p	7 15p
Ash Fork	Lv	8 25a	5 35a	5 50p
Ash Fork	Ar	6 00a		5 30p
Prescott	Ar	2 30p		7 30a
Phoenix	Lv	7 30p		
Ash Fork	Ar	6 25a	5 25a	5 50p
Peach Springs	Lv	4 05a	1 20a	3 00p
Kingman	Ar	2 00a	10 30p	12 40a
Needles	Ar	11 20p	7 40p	10 00a
Blaine	Ar	12 00p	9 00p	9 00a
Bagdad	Ar	8 00p	3 45p	6 25a
Daggett	Ar	5 40p	1 00p	
Barstow	Ar	8 30p	12 40p	3 30a
Mojave	Lv	9 25p	9 45a	
Los Angeles	Lv	10 15a	8 00a	8 00a
San Diego	Lv	7 45a	11 40a	
San Francisco	Lv	4 20p		

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 are limited trains, running semi-weekly. No. 3 leaves Chicago Wednesday and Saturday, passes Albuquerque Friday and Monday, arriving at Los Angeles, Saturday and Tuesday. No. 4 will leave Los Angeles, Monday and Thursday, passing Albuquerque, Wednesday and Saturday, arriving at Chicago, Friday and Monday.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily through between Chicago and Los Angeles and Williams and San Francisco.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars daily through between Chicago and Los Angeles and Williams and San Francisco.

Tourist cars leave San Francisco every Wednesday and Los Angeles every Thursday, running through to Kansas City, Chicago and Boston.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado can be reached only via this line.

Ask for a beautifully illustrated book which will be mailed free.

Gen'l Passenger Agent, Albuquerque, N. M.

### S. F., P. & P. Railway.

WITH THE

### A. T. & S. F. R. R.

THE SHORTEST AND  
QUICKEST ROUTE

To Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago and all points EAST.

### S. F., P. & P. TIME TABLE

In effect Nov. 6, 1896. Mountain time is standard used.

SOUTH BOUND.		NORTH BOUND.	
No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
7 15p	7 00a	7 15p	7 00a
8 15p	7 55a	8 15p	7 55a
9 15p	8 55a	9 15p	8 55a
10 15p	9 55a	10 15p	9 55a
11 15p	10 55a	11 15p	10 55a
12 15p	11 55a	12 15p	11 55a
1 15a	12 55p	1 15a	12 55p
2 15a	1 55p	2 15a	1 55p
3 15a	2 55p	3 15a	2 55p
4 15a	3 55p	4 15a	3 55p
5 15a	4 55p	5 15a	4 55p
6 15a	5 55p	6 15a	5 55p
7 15a	6 55p	7 15a	6 55p

\* Dining station.

### THE SCENIC ROUTE OF ARIZONA.

The best route to California. The only north and south line in Arizona to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Petrified Forest, Cliff Dwellings, Great Pine Forests, Salt River Valley and numerous other points of interest.

Through tickets to all points in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

No. 1 and 2 connect at Jerome Junction with trains of U. V. & P. Ry. for Jerome.

Connecting at Prescott with stage lines for all principal mining camps; at Congress with Congress Gold Co. R. R. for Congress and stage lines for Harqua Hala Station and Yarnell. At Phoenix with the Maricopa & Phoenix Ry. for points on the S. P. Ry. Also with S. H. W. Ry.

Close connections made at Ash Fork with Santa Fe Route fast trains to all points east and west. Trains for California leave Ash Fork at 10:00 and 10:30 p. m., arriving in Los Angeles next afternoon at 1:20 and San Francisco second morning at 10:45. Train for the East leaves Ash Fork at 5:25.

F. M. MURPHY, GEO. M. SARGENT, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr., Prescott, Arizona.

E. E. WELLS, Assistant General Manager, Prescott, Arizona.

CHALCEDONY LODGE NO. 6, P. & A. M., Holbrook, Arizona. Regular stated communications at 7:30 p. m. on the fourth Saturday of each month. Visiting brethren invited.

By order of R. C. KINDER, W. M. J. H. BOWMAN, Secretary.

CARPENTER SHOP—North side of R. R. track, east of the shop of Wm. Armstrong. All kinds of carpenter work at short notice. Repairing a specialty. Give me a call if you have work needing immediate attention.

Notice.  
Mr. E. E. West of Snowflake, is our authorized agent for that section of the county, and is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the Argus.

## BLAZING SUN AND THIRST.

A Vivid Description of the Great Salt Valley Five Hundred Feet Below The Level of The Sea, and Deadly Hot.

Many volumes have been written on that peculiar piece of earth, Death Valley, where so many fellow travelers went to never return, leaving their bleaching bones to mark the spot where they succumbed to the oppressive heat, poisonous water and other elements destructive to life, and yet in reality little is known of the queer place. Col. T. W. Brooks of Pomona and Mr. C. M. Johnson of New York, made a journey to this awful valley, which is the lowest spot of earth on the American continent, where they went on a mining expedition, traveling the entire length of the valley, and through parts of Nye and Lincoln counties, Nev. The Colonel is a great traveler and an old-time mining man, and has made many such trips, but to Mr. Johnson it was a new feature of life, and one of hazard and torture; traversing the dead man's trail, crossing the expansive sand deserts, crystallized salt beds, 500 feet below the ocean, and often without water.

As Colonel Brooks remarks, it is truly regretful that this phenomenal country cannot be seen by the thousands of people who read of its indescribable wonders. He says that when the descriptive powers of our most able writers have been exhausted in an effort to convey to the public a correct impression of the precipitous depths, grandeur of its confines, combinations of all known minerals, and adding to this the solemnity of awe, of torture, of death to the many travelers, the reader's most grasping imagination is still vague and as far short of the reality as is the possibility of an ox drinking the waters of the San Francisco bay.

An indefinite idea of the exceeding grandeur of the salt precipice, miles in length, that is situated at the head of Death Valley, as the sun shines upon it each day of the 365 of the year, may be obtained by directing one's thoughts or imagination to the sublimity of Niagara Falls, when its dimensions have been multiplied by one hundred, and the water is converted into transparent icicles with the reflecting brilliancy of ten thousand chandeliers, and thus by some unnatural expanse of the imagination an appreciative sense of the stubborn fact is had; of the deep brown or oxide of iron color, the crystallizing salt, extending over fifty miles in the lowest depth of Death Valley.

There is nothing, not anything, that has a name or a shape, more abrupt, uneven, or topsy-turvy, than this mass of salt as spewed from the unknown depths of the earth. The projecting points, one above another, are generally oblong, and of all dimensions, from one inch to five feet, and as the inner pressure of the unknown forces have thrust and crowded the millions of varied forms and sizes of fragments promiscuously to the surface, it presents a distressing confusion. The salt is of the ordinary hardness of stone. It is here that a wagon road is built without the use of a plow, pick shovel or ax, but at great expense the high parts are hammered down and make it possible for the traveler to pass.

Messrs. Brooks and Johnson credit themselves with being the most unfortunate party that ever visited Death Valley, excepting the many who perished in this forbidden spot. Their trip, as Colonel Brooks expresses it, was one of hellish disappointments, hazard of life, hardships, and once a narrow escape from drowning in the Big Tehuanga. The wind blows longer and harder than he ever knew it before, at times making it necessary to cable the wagons and balast the blankets to prevent being blown out of existence.

The toughest part of their journey was the long drives of fifty to sixty miles between water stations, over the terrific sand beds, mountains and unbroken roadways. At times their water supply was completely exhausted, mules given out,

and they compelled on one occasion to abandon the wagon and lead the mules a distance of twelve miles to water.

Colonel Brooks says of his inexperienced New York companion, as a desert traveler, that he is a composition of the best material the blazing sun of the desert ever shown upon, walking twenty miles a day through the intense heat, rising at 1 o'clock in the morning and traveling until 12 the following night.

The two gentlemen went to Death Valley expressly to secure a most valuable quartz mine, said to have a value of \$4,000 per ton, and upon arriving upon the ground at the extreme head of Death Valley, found, to use Colonel Brooks' language, that it was not worth a 2-cent postage stamp.—Arizona Sentinel.

### A Georgia Election Story.

One election story is that an itinerant Georgia preacher, who had one horse and a large family, was so confident of Bryan's election that he said to one of the members of his congregation:

"I don't bet, an' I ain't a-goin' ter bet; but if anybody would just make-believe that they wagered a hoss ag'in that air creetur o' mine that Bryan won't be elected, an' then keep their counsel about it, it would be all right with me, an' I'd consider—between me and him—that my hoss wuz staked ag'in his!"

"All right, brother," said the member, "we'll just look at it in that light, an' if McKinley is elected I'll have two hosses an' you none."

It was "a go," but the following Sunday the congregation was amazed to see the preacher tramping to town, where he arrived, way-worn and mud-bespattered, and mounting the platform straightway began preaching against the evils of betting.

"Yes," he cried, "there are men in this here congregation so lost ter right an' justice that they would bet ag'in the one hoss of a poor man, take it from him, an' make him walk ter glory fer the balance of his days! If such a man is in the hearin' o' my voice today, let him tremble! He can't take that election hoss ter heaven with him. If he could ride it plumb into the pearly gates the Angel Gabriel would holler 'Whoa!' an' while the tremblin' wretch dismounted, he would hear these words, like the knell o' doom: 'Whar did you get that hoss?'"

After the sermon and the benediction some one took the parson by the arm, and led him out into the grove, and handed him a bridle (and there was a horse connected with it), and said:

"Here's yer darned old hoss! Pray fer me on yer way home!"—Ex.

### They do Everything Backwards.

The Chinese do everything backward. Their compass points to the south, instead of north. The men wear skirts and the women wear trousers; while the men wear their hair long, the women coil theirs in a knot. The dress-makers are men, the women carry burdens. The spoken language is not written, and the written language is not spoken. Books read backward, and any notes are inserted at the top. White is used for mourning, and the brides wear black—instead of being maids, these functionaries are old women. The Chinese surname comes first, and they shake their own hands instead of the hand of the one whom they greet. Vessels are launched sideways, and horses are mounted from the off side. They commence dinner with dessert, and end with fish and soup.—Exchange.

In 1892 Mr. A. L. Goldwater, who owns three retail drug stores in New York City, having learned of the great value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for colds, croup and whooping cough, ordered a supply for his customers. It met with so much favor that he soon found it necessary to order more, and during the winter sold over two gross of the remedy. He says it gives the best satisfaction of any cough cure he has ever handled. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by F. J. Watton.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### Late Telegrams Condensed for Readers of The Argus.

The Dakota National bank of Sioux Falls, S. D., has closed its doors.

Bob Armstrong defeated Frank P. Slavin in New York, on the 25th ult. in the fourth round.

Mabley & Co., one of the oldest retail mercantile houses in Detroit, Mich., have failed. Liabilities, \$370,000.

Ex-President Harrison's residence was burglarized on the 25th ult., and a gold watch and a small sum of money secured.

John L. Sullivan is suffering from a cancer on his right hand, and the amputation of his arm is thought to be necessary.

A. J. Lawrence & Co., stock brokers of Pittsburgh, Pa., made an assignment on the 28th ult. for the benefit of creditors.

The New York Herald's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that Señor Vasquez, the minister of war has resigned.

Rev. James Miller, pastor of Grace M. E. church of Bloomington, Ill., was found murdered and robbed at Dacatur, Ill., on the morning of the 26th ult.

A Melbourne cablegram says the government statistician estimates the wheat yield of Victoria at 7,000,000 bushels, which will barely suffice for local wants.

One of the oldest, best-known and most distinguished members of the order of Knights of Pythias, Martin Luther Stevens, died on the 25th ult. at his residence in Brooklyn.

The president has appointed F. D. Hill of Minnesota, consul at Santos, Brazil, to succeed Henry C. Smith, removed, and Rev. J. L. Corning of New York, consul at Munich, Germany.

Commander G. W. Pilgrim has been detached from the Bennington and Commander H. E. E. Nichols has been detached from Mare Island and ordered to command the Bennington.

The Southern Pacific company is replacing fifty-two-pound rails with sixty-two-pounders, between El Rio and Indio, Cal., the object being to make faster time over that part of the road.

The Davis County, Mo., Savings association, the oldest banking institution in that county, closed its doors on the morning of the 26th ult. Liabilities, \$109,000; assets, \$169,000.

A Findlay, Ohio, dispatch says the Wire-nail Mill company of Salem, Ohio, will work its Findlay plant next week and the week following on double time, employing 200 additional men.

Reports from Fort Duchesne, Utah, says that an explosion occurred at the St. Louis Gilsoute Asphaltum company mine on the 25th ult. by which three men were killed and several seriously injured.

The entire plant of the East Clayton, Ohio, Brick Making company, burned on the morning of the 28th ult. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; insurance only \$22,000. One hundred men are thrown out of employment.

A Richmond, Va., dispatch says that about one hundred men employed at the factory of the Virginia and North Carolina Wheeling company went out on a strike on the 25th ult. on account of a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

The Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing company, at Jeffersonville, Ind., resumed operations on the 1st inst. They now employ 400 men and the force will be increased to 2,500 by Jan. 1. The works have some large orders to fill for Mexican railroads.

Hattie Spafford, a domestic of Grandville, Mich., has just come into possession of an estate valued at over \$1,000,000, by the death of her father at Helaga, Mont. The father and mother were separated, the girl remaining with her mother.

A West Point dispatch says a furlough has been granted by the secretary of war to the Military Academy band, under the conductorship of George Esigke, from Jan. 10 next to Feb. 4, to make a concert tour of the principal cities of the United States.

The dead bodies of Herman Meyers and Nora M. Richardson were found lying on the ground on Downey street, Indianapolis, on the morning of the 26th ult. It is believed he betrayed the girl under promise of marriage and then killed her and himself. A revolver was lying close to his body.

Ex-Banker Anthony Kozel, who failed in Chicago last May for \$114,000, was locked up in Joliet prison on the 24th ult., he having confessed to fraudulent practices in handling the funds entrusted to his care. Kozel is the first banker sent to the penitentiary in that state for misusing funds entrusted to his care.

A Hiawatha, Kan., dispatch says that Miss Carrie Liebigood, who submitted to an X-ray test on her foot, has had to have the member amputated at the ankle, as the result of the experiment. Within a few days after the test was conducted by Professor Blake, of the State University at Lawrence, abscess after abscess formed, the pains finally becoming unendurable.

The Mexican Central railway's business is so heavy they are unable to handle it on account of the shortage of power. They already have several engines from the Atchinson, and are after more. President Robinson is sent now, presumably to arrange for more power. The business on this line has been on the increase for several months, and it seems to be permanent.

A dispatch from Winnipeg, Man., says that wheat is being rapidly sent down to the seaboard, but about 40 per cent of the crop is being retained by the farmers in expectation of higher prices. With the advent of Sifton as minister of the interior, a new emigration policy will be adopted, which will rapidly fill up the prairie provinces. It is estimated about five thousand people have emigrated from Eastern Canada during the summer and one hundred from Michigan.

An El Paso dispatch of the 25th ult. says Captain Derby, representing the United States, and Señor Ybarra, chief engineer of the international dam commission of Mexico, agreed yesterday upon a report recommending the construction of a dam and reservoir across the Rio Grande at that point for the storage of flood waters for irrigation purposes. General Manager Frey of the Santa Fe railroad is at El Paso in consultation with Col. Anson Mills, the United States boundary commissioner, relative to the cost of moving the Santa Fe tracks back from the river to the foothills, to get the railroad out of the way of the reservoir, which is to be twenty-seven miles long and fifteen miles wide. It is understood that Colonel Mills and Mr. Frey agreed upon the cost of removing the tracks.

Report comes from Tuscegee, Ala., that Henry Dawson, a negro, was recently hanged at that place for murder. He was a large 200-pounder and when the trap was sprung fell so hard he almost broke the rope. Fifteen minutes after the fall he was cut down and the physicians pronounced him dead from strangulation. His body was turned over to his friends for burial. A negro named Ruben Rice now comes forward with the statement that Dawson is not dead, that as soon as the wagon was outside of town the lid of the coffin was pried off and whiskey and other restoratives applied, with the result that the supposed corpse was resuscitated and after an hour or two was recovered sufficiently to walk. The evidence as to the truth of the statement is that the negroes having the remains in charge have left the neighborhood and no evidence of a new made grave can be found about the Buchanan place where Dawson was to have been buried.

Subscribe for The Argus, the only live local paper in Navajo county.

## THE TOLTECS.

One of The Most Ancient Races on The American Continent.

Of the races which inhabited the American continent before the white men undertook to civilize it, says the El Paso Herald, the Toltecs are worthy of notice, or the civilization they brought, presumably from Asia or some unknown part of the world. It has always been a mystery where they came from, and will possibly always be so, but the fact remains that they have left to the thinking people, lasting remembrances of a civilization which was unequalled at the time they arrived on the American continent. The pyramids of Egypt, which tourists travel thousands of miles to see, are inferior, if anything, to what can be seen in Mexico by those who are ambitious of taking in the sights of the world. The pyramids of the Sun and the Moon, which were built by the Toltecs, are to be seen today in Mexico. The former is colossal in its proportions, and equals in architectural skill anything which Egypt can produce. Its length is 840 feet, breadth 609 feet, and its height in proportion to the rest of its colossal dimensions. It was built by these people to perpetuate their idea of religion. The pyramid of the Sun was supposed to represent day, and the pyramid of the Moon represented night.

The latter was 600 feet long and 510 feet wide. In each of these splendid structures an idol was placed of gigantic proportions, which it was supposed would overlook and protect the people from the influence of the evil spirit, which was supposed to remain around whenever it was cloudy.

The Mexican government about four years ago sent a party to investigate and report on the discoveries which it was expected would be made in the pyramids. They were thoroughly explored and a report given which corroborated the writing of the ancient historian with regard to these pyramids. The expedition which went to Palenque a few years ago, sent by the French government, disclosed the fact that there was nothing which Egypt could produce which Palenque could not discount. The Toltecs certainly gave the world something to think about when they built these stupendous monuments to their everlasting grandeur and civilization.

### Religion and Politics.

"The church," said the assertive young man, "has always lagged behind the movement of the people." "Tut, tut," retorted the conservative citizen. "This has been a great season for political bolting, hasn't it?" "Certainly." "Well, the church had an epidemic of heresy trials two or three years ago."

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

- C. J. HARDIE, A. B., M. D.  
Late Resident  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
City and County Hospitals, Chicago, and  
Mexican Central Railway Hospital.  
SUCK'S HOTEL, HOLBROOK.
- G. O. ANDERSON,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
HOLBROOK, ARIZONA.
- F. W. NELSON,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
WINSLOW, ARIZONA.
- E. M. SANFORD,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.
- W. M. PERRILL,  
District Attorney Navajo County,  
HOLBROOK, ARIZONA.  
Will practice in all courts of Arizona.
- T. W. JOHNSTON,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.  
Will practice in the Courts of Navajo,  
Apache, Coconino and Mohave Counties.
- R. E. MORRISON,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
(District Attorney Yavapai County.)  
Office in Court House, Prescott, Arizona.
- J. P. WELCH, M. D.,  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
HOLBROOK, ARIZONA.